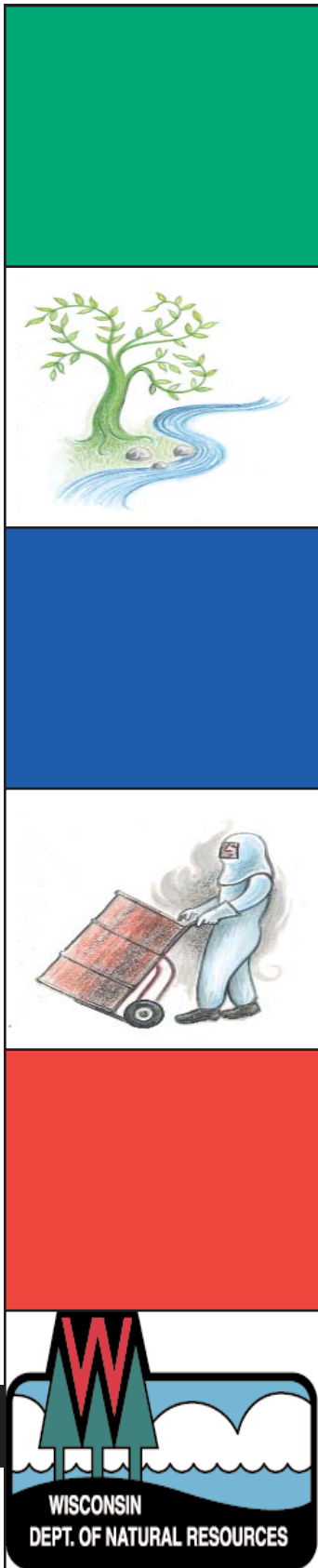


# A Mid-Year Report on Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' s. 128(a) Grant Accomplishments



Covering Time Period:  
September 1, 2004 -  
February 28, 2005

## Introduction

The State of Wisconsin was awarded EPA, Section 128(a) funds, beginning September 1, 2003, to assist in the development and enhancement of its state response program. This federal grant is used to support the federal and state programs under the jurisdiction of the WDNR's Remediation and Redevelopment program, including:

- High-priority leaking underground storage tanks (LUST),
- RCRA hazardous waste closures and corrective actions,
- State enforcement, and
- Voluntary cleanup actions under the state's comprehensive Spill Law.

The following report summarizes how the WDNR has effectively used the s. 128(a) grant money to enhance the state response programs and public records requirements.

In September 2004, EPA awarded WDNR \$1,242,807 in Section 128(a) funding for the period September 1, 2004 through August 31, 2005. This brings the total two year funding up to \$2,438,050. Grant Financial Status Reports (FSRs) and data on time charged to the grant indicate that Wisconsin DNR will more than fully earn its Section 128(a) State Response Program grant during September 2004 through August 2005. FSRs indicate Wisconsin DNR had earned \$1,730,250 in Section 128(a) grant eligible costs by December 31, 2004, leaving a balance of \$707,800 in the grant for January 2005 through August 2005. However, at the current rate of earning, Wisconsin DNR likely incur at least \$865,000 in grant eligible costs during January 2005 through August 2005, thereby over earning the grant by at least \$150,000.

### **This report includes information on the following:**

1. Accomplishments Overview
2. Public Record Requirements
3. Timely Inventory and Survey
4. Oversight and Enforcement Activities
5. Mechanisms and Resources for Public Participation
6. Mechanisms for Approval of Cleanup Plans, Verification and Certification, and
7. Deliverables and products created over the time period:
  - Summary of brownfields outreach accomplishments
  - Formal letter from the members of the Brownfields Study Group to Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle, the State Legislature and state agency secretaries on their legislative and budget recommendations
  - Chart summarizing current bill drafts, and
  - Compendium of publications developed

# Accomplishments

## Recognized Nationally for Brownfields Innovations

Wisconsin is consistently one of the top states in the nation for incentives to promote cleanup and reuse of brownfields.

- The National Association of Local Government Environmental Professionals and the Northeast-Midwest Institute recognized our brownfields efforts as among the top six in the nation in their report *Unlocking Brownfields: Keys to Community Revitalization*.
- The RR Program satisfied 152 requests for fee-based redevelopment assistance, including negotiated cleanup agreements, liability clarification letters and certificates of completion for cleanups.



- Finalizing negotiations on one of the nation's first "One Cleanup Program" Memorandum of Agreements with EPA; when finalized the agreement will recognize EPA's comfort with the DNR using the State of Wisconsin's comprehensive cleanup rule.
- Continued to facilitate and foster our partnership with the Wisconsin Brownfields Study Group, the statewide task force charged with recommending improvements to the state's brownfields initiatives. *Unlocking Brownfields* gives credit to the Study Group's leadership for why Wisconsin "has been on the leading edge of brownfields policy, program initiatives, and cleanups since the mid-1990s."
- Wisconsin leads the country in utilizing the federal brownfields tax incentive, which allows taxpayers to claim environmental remediation costs as deductions in the year incurred; since 1998 when the incentive first became available, Wisconsin has utilized this incentive 23 times.

## Approved More Than 500 Cleanups of Contaminated Properties

- Approved more than 500 new cleanups in 2004, raising the total to more than 13,000 approved cleanups.
- Helped 95 percent or more of the cleanups undertaken by responsible parties proceed without enforcement.
- Responded to nearly 100 requests for detailed, fee-based technical reviews.
- Contacted more than 500 inactive responsible parties who responded by resuming site investigation and cleanup work.
- Continued implementing a new audit program for cleanups previously approved with required institutional controls (e.g. maintaining pavement over residual soil contamination to protect public health).

## **Enacted New Legislation and Rules to Support Environmental Cleanup and Redevelopment**

- Recommended legislation that was enacted to improve the industry-sponsored reimbursement program for environmental costs at dry-cleaner contaminated sites.
- Held public hearings and improved state rules governing the DNR's Brownfields Site Assessment Grant program.

## **Protected Public Health and Saved Money through Prevention and Control of Toxic Spills**

- We partnered with state and local emergency responders at more than 900 hazardous substance spills.
- We conducted an animal waste demonstration project for applicators, which became a video we are using for future spill education to applicators.
- We conducted outreach to schools about the dangers of mercury exposure and contamination (many schools still have old supplies of mercury).



## **Helped Grow Wisconsin's Economy Through Cleanup and Redevelopment**

We help turn former contaminated sites – brownfields – into economically productive properties. Properties receiving public assistance via brownfields grants and technical reviews have increased the state's property tax base by millions of dollars, provided thousands of new, full-time jobs and leveraged millions of local government and private dollars all across Wisconsin.

## **Provided State-Funded Response at Orphan Sites**

When a responsible party is unknown, unable or unwilling to conduct environmental restoration, the RR Program protects human health and the environment with a state-funded cleanup.

- In 2004, the DNR recovered approximately \$2.13 million in state expenses that had been used to address contamination at priority sites, where responsible parties would not proceed with investigation or cleanup.
- DNR also received the state's largest, single cost-recovery ever – \$1.95 million – from one location.
- In addition, the state recovered \$159,000 for environmental cleanup work at other priority sites and \$16,266 at six spill response sites where immediate state-funded action averted more serious environmental damage.
- DNR staff also initiated work at 10 new contaminated sites around the state.

## Provided Accessible and In-Depth Public Information

- Program staff continued to improve one of the nation's most comprehensive web sites on environmental contamination, investigation, cleanup, liability, redevelopment and financial aid, with more than 30,000 web hits received; we also added and enhanced web pages for local government officials and environmental professionals.
- The RR Program maintained records at more than 5,000 active investigations and cleanups of contaminated properties in an Internet-accessible format.
- Attended more than 100 meetings with local officials to provide assistance on cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated properties.
- Conducted seven regional "consultant day" conferences for more than 200 state and local officials, environmental professionals and the general public.





# DNR Brownfield Site Assessment Grant 1999-2005

The following information summarizes the successes of the first six rounds of the SAG program, from 1999-2005.

**Total Requests:** 450 applications received, requesting \$17.8 million

**Total Awards:** 257 grants funded, awarding \$8.26 million

## Grant Basics

- Two grant sizes - small & large
- Small - \$30,000 or less
- Large - \$30,001 up to \$100,000



## Rural & Urban Benefits

- Largest Community - City of Milwaukee (population 596,974)
- Smallest Community - Town of Ojibwa (population 267)

## Requests & Grants

- 338 small applications received, requesting \$8.45 million
- 224 small grants funded, awarding \$5.57 million
- 113 large applications received, requesting \$9.38 million
- 33 large grants funded, awarding \$2.69 million

## Grant Activities

- 108 Phase I environmental site assessments
- 174 Phase II environmental site assessments
- 186 site investigations
- 324 structures and buildings demolished
- 282 storage tanks removed

## DNR Delivers

- 11 months - time from SAG program creation until first money awarded
- 134 - # of different communities that have received grants
- 850 - # of acres of Wisconsin land benefiting from SAG Grants



# Public Record Requirement

## Introduction

The WDNR has one of the nation's most comprehensive web pages, <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/rr/>, with site-specific and general program information available to the public. It includes two site-specific, on-line databases. The first database is our public record of all the known hazardous substance spills sites that have been reported to the state. Information contained on each property includes: (1) name of responsible party; (2) address; (3) type of contamination; (4) listing of major cleanup milestones; and (5) other relevant site data. The WDNR has used the s. 128(a) funds to continue to support our web staff to ensure that our site-specific and program information is updated on a regular basis. In addition, the WDNR is upgrading its web-based public record using these funds, especially in the area of tracking institutional controls at all cleanups and which properties have Superfund implications.

## Brownfields Sites in Wisconsin

- Estimated 10,000 abandoned underused properties
- 6,636 known contamination sites:
  - \* 3,716 Leaking underground storage tanks
  - \* 2,920 Non-Petroleum Sites

## Web Database Enhancements under Development

- Ability to clearly identify institutional controls at sites
- Ability to identify sites as PA/SI, NPL or Superfund Removal



With 128(a) funding the WDNR has made significant advancements to its web database (the Bureau for Remediation & Redevelopment's tracking system called BRRTS). Full deployment of these advancements (earlier projected to take place by January 2005) is scheduled for mid-March. Delays due to "platform" upgrades necessitated by agency network modifications did not significantly hinder our progress in prototype testing, internal enhancements, development of three additional modules and added features to "BRRTS on the web" (BOTW) also to be rolled out in March. Throughout the deployment process, public access to accurate site data is being maintained.

With respect to the institutional control data, WDNR already tracks and identifies which cleanups have institutional controls (ICs). The "new and improved BRRTS and BOTW" will have improved capabilities to search for Activities with institutional control actions, at more than a single site. The new system is more user-friendly, allowing for retrieval of additional data, such as total ICs and types of ICs.

Another item WDNR committed to was updating our BRRTS database to ensure that properties where federal actions have been taken were tracked. Many of these sites were already in our database, as state sites, but the federal information was missing. We have successfully completed the necessary programming and data entry for the tracking of all of the desired activities:

- Preliminary Assessments (PA's)
- Site Inspections (SI's)
- Preliminary Assessments/Site Inspections (PA/SI's)
- Expanded Site Inspections (ESI's)
- Use of Other Cleanup Authority (OCA's)
- No Further Remedial Actions Planned (NFRAP), and
- EPA Removal Actions

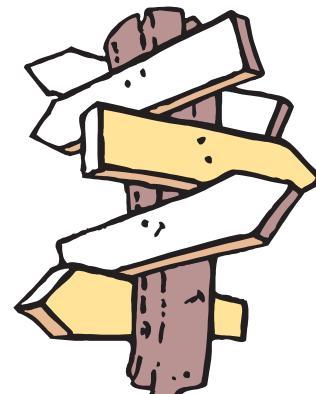


Table: Public Record Requirements

	Mid-Year Numbers	Year-End Target Numbers
# of web hits to site/property databases	19,320	3,000
# of active sites in database	1,952	X
• ERP	2,356	X
• LUST	3,101	X
• VPLE	140	X
# of cleanups approved by WDNR in FY05	226	350



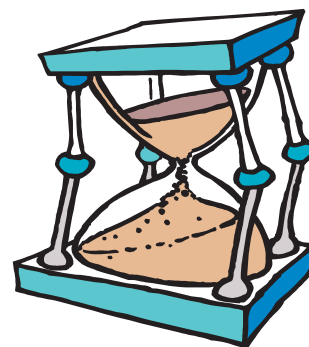
# Timely Inventory and Survey

## Introduction

The WDNR is using a portion of its s. 128(a) funds to survey and inventory the universe of contaminated sites in the state. In particular, the s. 128(a) funds are being used to:

- Continue WDNR's efforts to evaluate its historic list of disposal sites, including stream lining the evaluation process and putting the sites with documented hazardous substance discharges on BRRTS;
- Develop a more proactive approach to discovering brownfield properties; and
- Support staff who coordinate the efforts of our part-time, state-funded employees who geo-locate contaminated properties.

The following narrative and data are a summary of WDNR's efforts in the last 6 months.



## 1. Evaluation/Screening of Historic Disposal Sites

The WDNR is conducting a timely survey and inventory of properties listed on the WDNR's historic "Registry of Waste Disposal Sites." This document is a comprehensive listing of over 4,000 sites where solid or hazardous wastes have been or may have been deposited. The end product of this effort will be to assist the public in making informed land-use decisions, such as those involving property transactions, and private and public well location choices. The data will ultimately be put on the program's web site in a searchable and interactive format. In addition, for those properties where there has been a discharge of a hazardous substance, those sites will be added to BRRTS. A new BRRTS code was added to identify which existing sites in BRRTS have been evaluated using this process. This effort is analogous to EPA's effort to reassess CERCLIS, actively evaluating or archiving the sites.

## 2. Pro-active Site Discovery Program

WDNR prepared a draft proposal for implementing a Proactive Site Discovery Program and presented it to the RR Management Team in July, 2004. The proposal was approved with several minor modifications. As approved, WDNR's Proactive Site Discovery Program consists of:

1. Utilizing our Site Assessment Grant and Green Space Grant Programs as a mechanism for communities to identify and notify the WDNR of contaminated properties. In addition, work cooperatively with communities to help them apply for EPA brown-fields Site Assessment Grants and to ensure that newly discovered site are ultimately included in our tracking system.
2. Implementing an outreach effort aimed at the statewide dry cleaning industry and other groups, such as municipalities, strip mall owners and other business associations.

The purpose of the outreach is to identify dry cleaners that may be eligible for the dry cleaner reimbursement program. We expect this effort will identify new dry cleaner cases that will be included on our tracking system.

3. Developing a tracking system in BRRTS for situations where the source of contamination can not be immediately identified. Creating a specific tracking effort will help us to evaluate potential sources and proactively identify additional contamination sites in the future.
4. Continuing a process to evaluate groundwater-monitoring data for existing solid waste landfills. When these evaluations confirm a release, the site will be entered into our tracking system.

All of these proactively discovered sites are being entered into our statewide tracking database (BRRTS), which is on our web page and accessible to the public. While we are not able to separate out the number of proactively discovered sites, we are continuing to report the number of new contaminated properties discovered.

### 3. Coordination of Geo-location Efforts in the Fields

In addition, the WDNR is undertaking a long-term initiative to geo-locate all contaminated properties and historic disposal sites in the state. The state will provide this information to the public through its web site. EPA is funding the overall coordination of this effort, while the state is funding the staff who collect the property-specific data.



Table: Timely Inventory & Survey of Sites

	Mid-Year Numbers	Year-End Target Numbers
# of properties geo-located	1,966*	1,500
# of Registry properties screened	224	200
# of new properties discovered	220	175
# of staff hours per screen/geo-location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15.1 hrs per screen</li> <li>• 1.23 hrs per geo-location</li> </ul>	

\* This includes 1,417 newly located sites and another 549 sites where the original location has been updated.

# Oversight and Enforcement Activities

## Introduction

The WDNR is using a portion of its s. 128(a) funds to enhance several oversight or enforcement activities in the state. In particular, the s. 128(a) funds are being used to:

- Accelerate the number of active sites making progress in the WDNR cleanup pipeline;
- Continuing to implement an institutional control audit function;
- Develop a One Clean-up Program memorandum of understanding;
- Implement other activities as specified below.

The following narrative and data summarize WDNR's efforts to date.



## 1. Pipeline Acceleration Initiative

The WDNR established an initiative to accelerate the number of cleanups at sites in WDNR's database. Over a five-year period, the WDNR hopes to "encourage" approximately 2,250 sites to start or finish clean-up activities. Sites which fall under this initiative are those that have not made documented progress within a specified period of time. We defined "no documented progress" as situations where an action code has not been entered into BRRTS in the last two years. An action code represents an activity taken by either the responsible party (i.e., Site investigation report submitted) or by WDNR (i.e. remedial action plan approved). While the lack of an action code doesn't always signify that progress has stalled, it is typically a good indication that some follow-up action is necessary. WDNR has been specifically targeting those sites where an action code has not been entered for many years.

As of January 1, 2005 there were 1,872 sites that had not had an action code entered in our tracking system in the last two years or more. The following table shows the number of sites where an action code has not been entered since January 1st of the year listed. As the table illustrates, steady progress has been made by WDNR to reduce the number of sites where no documented progress has been made for 2 years or more. Using 2002 as the baseline year, the number of sites in the "no progress for 2 or more years" category was reduced by 302 sites. Of the 302 sites, 53 were sites where no progress has been made for over 10 years.

Table: Pipeline Acceleration Data

YEAR OF LAST BRRTS ACTION	SITE PROGRESS STATUS - QUERIED ON THESE DATES			
	AUG 2004	JAN 2005	MARCH 2005	SITES MOVING AGAIN
1986	89 sites	74	73	16
1990	132 sites	120	120	12
1994	305 sites	270	252	53
1998	604 sites	527	499	105
2002	1,729	1,504	1,427	302 Sites Restarted

In order to provide a more accurate method for tracking our progress, WDNR created a new BRRTS action code. In January 2004, and data is now entered into our BRRTS system when we take an action to get the cleanup moving forward. Between September, 2004 and February 2005 we completed at least 95 "push actions" to get sites moving forward.

Table: Pipeline Acceleration Initiative

	Mid-Year Numbers	Year-End Target Numbers
# of Sites Targeted for Accelerate/Categories	95 "push actions"	200

## 2. Limited Audit of Institutional Controls

WDNR developed a process to audit sites closed with institutional controls (ICs). The purpose of the audits is to evaluate the site for compliance with the conditions set at the time the no further action (i.e., closure) determination was made, to ensure those actions are effective.

The WDNR's IC audit initiative consists of a file review, a site owner interview, site visit and a summary of results. BRRTS is used to track the number of reviews completed and

WDNR completed 12 IC audits during the last six months. Of the 12 inspections conducted, none of the sites required follow-up action by WDNR.



The One Cleanup Program (OCP) is an EPA initiative begun in 2003 to encourage and improve cooperation among EPA cleanup programs and states, local agencies, and stakeholders. Wisconsin already has an MOA with EPA (October, 1995) that recognizes WDNR's lead role for sites undergoing voluntary clean-ups. The proposed MOA will clarify the roles and responsibilities of the State and EPA under three major federal cleanup laws: RCRA Subtitles C and I, CERCLA (Superfund) and TSCA.

In October, 2003, WDNR held the first meeting with Region 5 staff to draft a document that is acceptable by both EPA and WDNR. Since September, 2004, WDNR has met with Region 5 in Madison and held two conference calls. EPA Headquarter participated in the second call held on January 10 to discuss a draft copy of the MOA distributed in June, 2004. EPA has carefully reviewed the language in the MOA because of its substantive content, which will set a new level of state/federal integration and cooperation.

One eagerly anticipated benefit to persons that are involved with contaminated property will be an improved finality for cleanups conducted under the NR 700 administrative code series. The MOA will provide a tangible acknowledgement that EPA recognizes Wisconsin's comprehensive cleanup program as providing environmental protection no less stringent than that which is provided in the individual federal laws. WDNR remains hopeful that the MOA will be signed by mid-2005 following the resolution of a few remaining issues.

# Mechanisms and Resources for Public Participation

## Introduction

The WDNR continues to enhance its public outreach capacities by funding staff to:

- develop outreach materials, such as newsletters, brochures, electronic mailings;
- maintain the RR program's comprehensive web pages;
- coordinate green team meetings with communities and other interested parties, public presentations, marketing of grants, and other types of meetings;
- fund five, part-time staff to complete outreach work in communities throughout Wisconsin;
- coordinate the meetings and work activities of the Wisconsin Brownfields Study Group; and
- administer WDNR's brownfields initiatives, such as support for EPA's Subtitle A

Brownfields grants, associated with the aforementioned activities.

The following data and narrative provide an update to what has been accomplished in the first 6 months of the FY05 grant period.



## 1. Public Outreach Activities

Brownfields regional outreach staff held more than 50 meetings and/or gave presentations to key brownfields audiences, including local government officials, community organizations, environmental consultants and attorneys, and other interested parties.

These audiences included (but were not limited to) local officials from Calumet, Green Lake, Iowa, Langlade, Oneida, Outagamie, Polk, Rusk, Taylor, and Washburn counties; from the villages of Amery, Athens, Mishicot and Waterloo; and officials from the cities of Eau Claire, Dodgeville, Green Bay, Janesville, Manitowoc, Menasha, Mineral Point, Portage, Tomah and Whitefish Bay.

In September of 2004, the RR program staff coordinated four training sessions for local governmental staff and environmental consultants on the state Brownfields Site Assessment Grants. The trainings were held in Eau Claire, Milwaukee, Green Bay and Madison. In preparation of a November application deadline, the three hour training provided information regarding changes to the program regulations and recommendations for preparing successful applications. Approximately 60 people attended the sessions.

RR staff held a "Consultants Day" in Milwaukee in October 2004. More than 110 participants, ranging from local government officials to environmental consultants, attorneys and other interested parties attended the all-day event.

Also, from July, 2004, through March, 2005, brownfields staff have been working with the



Great Lakes Commission, the Wisconsin departments of Administration and Commerce, and several non-profit organizations on developing a Wisconsin Waterfront Revitalization conference. The conference will be held on April 13 at the Blue Harbor Resort in Sheboygan, the location of the former C. Reiss Coal brownfield site.

Because a substantial need exists to improve local waterfront community awareness and use of existing state and federal programs available to assist with waterfront community revitalization, state agency and non-profit partners designed this conference to maximize the use of existing urban redevelopment programs, maximize existing programs geared toward the protection of open space and other natural features, and maximize the linkages between the two by promoting the development of teams and partnerships.



This conference will be a one-day event with an estimated 150 attendees. It is designed to appeal to a broad spectrum of participants involved in urban redevelopment, and open space and coastal/water resource protection, including federal, state and local officials; community planners; land trusts and conservancies; consulting agencies, and directors of key organizations.

Staff have also met with/presented to officials with Beloit Concrete and Stone, First National Bank of Platteville, Horicon State Bank, Jefferson County Economic Development Consortium, Kaukauna Utilities, Lake Superior Alliance, Lake Superior Basin Partnership Team, Lakeshore Technical College Municipal Clerks Class, National Presto Industries, Northeast WI Commercial Realtors, Northeast WI Economic Developers, Opus North Consultants, Peterson Builders, Platteville Society of Environmental Engineers, Rock County Development Corporation, STS Consultants and the Wisconsin Water Association.

Other public participation/outreach activities by staff include:

- partnering with Milwaukee's 30th Street Industrial Corridor organization, submitting two \$200,000 federal brownfield site assessment grant applications;
- completing an RR Program annual report for 2004;
- creating web page for DNR's new \$4 million Revolving Loan Fund;
- conducting two quarterly meetings with private consultants in the RR Program's Technical Focus Group;
- submitting five success stories about brownfields, which have been used in program newsletters, the program web site and for various time-critical outreach materials delivered to key brownfields audiences;
- wrote articles for state-wide and local publications, newspapers and association newsletters; and served as a brownfields educational resource for various universities and technical colleges;
- developing standard procedures for news events (e.g. major grant announcements); and

- completely re-organizing management of program's information technology resources.

The Contaminated Land databases (includes BRRS and GIS Registry) web pages continue to be some of the most requested web pages in the RR Program. BRRS on the Web consistently scores in the top-five most-requested program web pages. Additionally, the RR Intranet site has been improved by creating an index of topics page to aid in users finding information, an on-line calendar, and two new pages dealing with the Revolving Loan Fund and our program's accomplishments and successes.

The WDNR has produced the following outreach materials: Re News, a quarterly hard-copy newsletter, in September and December; 16 listserv's (the Program's electronic newsletter); and three new publications dealing with the Brownfields Green Space and Public Facilities Grant Program and Off-site Discharge Exemption Requests. The WDNR has also updated several previous publications in an effort to keep information current for our customers.



### 3. Brownfields Study Group

The Brownfields Study Group, a non-partisan advisory task force established by the State Legislature in 1998, continues to meet and identify policy, fiscal and legal improvements in Wisconsin's brownfields initiatives, under the facilitation of the DNR's brownfields staff.

After hosting two subgroup meetings in August and September, 2004, the Study Group began assembling - with assistance from DNR staff - a series of recommendations for the next State Biennial Budget in 2005-2007.

The subcommittees consisted of a policy subgroup and a local government subgroup. Items discussed included environmental covenants, private cause of action, voluntary party cleanups and landfills, creating a local government exemption to solid waste laws as they relate to certain landfills, changes on how counties handle tax delinquent brownfield properties, and changes to the state's Environmental Remediation TIF law and Land Recycling Loan Program.

The subgroup presented their findings during the full Study Group meeting September 30th. Study Group members not only approved the subgroup's findings and approved proposed legislative and budget initiatives, they also discussed other issues, including:

- a proposed Wisconsin Brownfields Insurance Program; this program would give the state the ability to contract with an insurance provider to set up an optional insurance program for environmental cleanups;
- updates on EPA's One Cleanup Program and All Appropriate Inquiry (AAI);
- the Supreme Court's decision on the Aviall private cause of action case;
- DNR's closure protocol study and institutional controls audit; and

- updates on DNR's Site Assessment Grants, Green Space Grants and the Dept. of Commerce's Brownfields Grants.

On November 30, the full Study Group met again to approve a formal letter from the members to Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle, the State Legislature and state agency secretaries on their legislative and budget recommendations (please see the attachment section of this report for the letter and a chart summarizing current bill drafts).

The Study Group also discussed a new legislative initiative (not from the Study Group) on All Sums Insurance and the potential ramifications to brownfields cleanups; New Market Tax Credits, storm-water runoff control and vapor intrusion related to brownfields cleanups, and the program framework for the DNR's new \$4 million Revolving Loan Fund from EPA.

In 2005, WDNR staff are working with legislators on introducing their proposed legislative changes to Wisconsin's brownfields initiatives. A Study Group meeting is scheduled for late March, 2005.

#### **4. EPA Grant Support Letters**

- The WDNR sent 15 state letters of support for Wisconsin communities seeking federal brownfields grants
- RR Program made site eligibility determinations for 10 properties in Wisconsin cites that hold federal brownfield petroleum assessment grants.

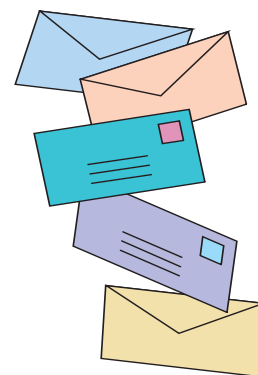


Table: Public Outreach Accomplishments

	Mid-Year Numbers	Year-End Target Numbers
<b># of Brownfields grants</b> • Assessments • Cleanups	• Reviewed 76 state assessment grants • Awarded 45 state assessments grants *	• 100 Assessment Grants • 10 Cleanup Grants
<b># of Redevelopment Meetings</b>	50+	100
<b># of workshops, trainings etc</b>	• 4 • Plus planning for April 13, 2005 Waterfront Conference	5
<b># of publications, newsletters, etc</b>	• 3 publications • 2 paper newsletters • 16 electronic newsletters	15
<b>EPA Grant Support Letters</b>	15	25

\*Due to state budget reductions, there was no money appropriated for the state brownfields cleanup grants for this fiscal year.

# Mechanisms for Approval of Cleanup Plans, Verification and Certification

The WDNR is utilizing its own state funds to satisfy this element of a state response program. The WDNR's work efforts resulted in the following accomplishments.

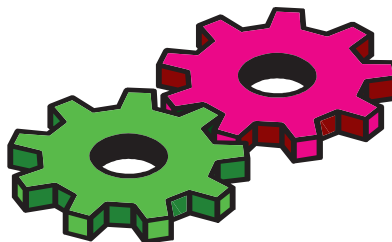


Table: State Funded Activities

	Mid-Year Numbers	Year-End Target Numbers
# Completed Clean-ups (closure) Letters	226	350
# Certificates of Completion	3	10
# Liability Clarification Letters/Exemptions	41	50